Herald.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1879.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 26, 1879, was:

The Income Tax, the Herald and Mr. Ewing.

The Constitution of the United States provides that: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."

An income tax is a direct tax.

The late income tax was not laid in proportion to the census; and, being a direct tax and not so laid, it was unconstitutional. The income tax is odious. The history of its imposition everywhere has proved this. It is inquisitorial; for it inquires into all

a man's private business transactions. So when THE SUN spoke of the income tax as odious, inquisitorial, and unconstitutional The Sun properly characterized that

There is one public journal which defends the bold invasion of the Constitution which was effected by the enactment of the income tax, and advocates its reënactment. The name of that journal is the New York

It is the same journal which compared the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy with the Constitution of the United States, and drew conclusions favorable to the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. There is one candidate for the Democrati

nomination for President who openly advocates the reënactment of an inquisitorial, pdious, unconstitutional income tax. The name of that candidate is EWING of

We regard it as a conclusive objection to

him as a candidate for President. The same man is now running as candidate for Governor of Ohio. The Herald justly says of him:

"He is a man of brains, energy, and character, trained In the law and in the school of practical politics, and, above all, he was a downright Union man, and proved it on the field of battle. His splendid fight at Pilot Knob, where with one thousand Umon soldiers he faced old Price with six thousand Confederates and disputed every inch of ground in a stubborn, dogged retreat of three days, would be a point in campaigning literature all the more precious to the Democrats, because it is comparatively rare for them to have this sort of treasure."

Gen. Ewing's talents, courage, Unionism, and culture all recommend him highly as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. and would recommend him also as a candidate for President but for his unsound views on finance and on the income tax.

As Governor of Onio it will make little or no difference what he thinks about an income tax. As President of the United States his views on that question might become of the gravest importance.

One Good Result.

When the vetoes forced Congress to separate the expenses of the Judiciary from the Legislative and Executive bill, it was not foreseen that a practical and valuable reform would be effected by the act of separation. Under the old system, bills for the Legislative, for the Executive, and for the Judicial branches were reported independently. The cost of each department could be known at a glance, except such items as were packed upon an omnibus bill at the end of the session. This always contained more or less jobbery, as the Sundry Civil and the Deficiency bills now do.

It has been customary of late years to vote the expenses for the Judiciary in a lump, including under a general head five or six hundred thousand dollars for the marshals, for services connected with the courts exclusively. This item for the marshals was put in a separate bill, together with the plause forbidding payment for serving at tions in any State, and was vetoed. The Fraudulent President thus took the responsibility of refusing this regular appropriation, unless accompanied with the condition that an unlimited number of deputy marshals at five dollars a day could be appointed to oversee and influence elections.

In the absence of any fund to pay the marshals, except by the fees which they receive In civil cases, the de facto Attorney-General was forced to give them instructions as to the course that should be pursued, if they were willing to wait upon the justice of Congress for recognition in the future. Considering what Mr. Devens has done heretofore to pervert the law and to prostitute the department to the lowest order of partisan work, his circular to the marshals is significant and instructive in this and other respects. He tells them:

"The full providing for the expenses of the United States Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, is apportioned into specific appropriations that enunct is diverted to other expenses under any circumstances. To enable the department to keep court expenses within the limit of each appropriation, it will be necessary for you to set forth the near of your requestion with great care. You will please avoid asking for on alrea end a year sum, but will make requisition against each appropriate for the minount estimated. You will particularly observe this direction, otherwise the requiremental estimate for a combinary observed the region of the channel for a combinary of the role, and a delay will thus be caused. This apportion ment of made will require you to keep your accounts so the " --- be known how much money is in your hands to the eredit of each appropriation at any given time."

This is the first time that anything like rigid accountability has been required for the expenditures of the Department of Justice, and the change may be ascribed entirely to the abnormal relations between Cougress and the Fraudulent President. The practice has been to vote about three millions a year in gross, and to allow the Attorney-General and the marshals to spend this large sum in their own way, the approval of the former being a voucher for the accounting officers.

Under this lax system, which invited fraud and corruption, hundreds of thousamis were stolen, and Landaulet Will-LIAMS and others like him rejoiced in the opportunities of plunder. Now the marshals must keep separate accounts of all the court expenses, and Congress will know exactly where the money goes, and how much is needed under each particular head. This principle ought to be applied to every branch of the public service, and to make it more perfect the appropriation bills should be multiplied, so that each would be a complete grant for any given department or

branch of it. At present the general civil service is provided for in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Idil, and the Sundry Civil bill, with additions and arrearages in deficiency bills. To understand the cost of any part, it is necessary to examine all these bills separately, and to select items which are seatto a certain extent in the dark. Nothing would be simpler than to group these elements together-salaries, expenses, conwould know what they are paying for Congress, for the Executive, for the Judiciary,

for the Post Office, and, in a word, for the whole machinery of government. The summary given from the books of the the rule, which drew the circular above mentioned from Mr. DEVESS, to all other bills, and divide them into independent parts, they will deserve and receive credit for an important reform.

The Growth of New York.

Of nearly one thousand buildings in course of erection in New York on the first of this month all but a small proportion were going up north of Fortieth street. Out of 770 buildings whose proposed erection was made known to the Department of Buildings in the second quarter of the year, 605. or about four-fifths, were to be put up in

that section of the city. These official statistics of the Department of Buildings merely confirm what the observation of every one who has traversed the upper wards of the city has taught him. New York is growing at a rapid rate in a northerly, northwesterly, and northeasterly direction, and the centre of population of Central Park, which latter will before many years be as nearly the centre of New York as the Common formerly was of Boston, and thus justify the name given to it by the

foresight of its projectors.

The renewed activity in building, which showed itself last year, and which was due to three causes, to wit, the achievement of rapid transit, the great amount of capital seeking investment, and the cheapness of building materials and of labor, has continued this year at an advancing pace, the number of structures now going up exceeding those in process of erection last July by more than one-quarter; and the prospect is that next year we shall see as great an increase. It will not take many years of this rapid building to fill up the unoccupied spaces and crowd New York with a compact population as far up as Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

The political, social, and commercial turmoil and uncertainty in Europe are already having their effect in increasing emigration to the United States, which so far this year is largely in excess of last year; and the bad harvests, which are producing so much anxiety, and must result in so much misery, both in England and on the Continent, will tend to still further swell the tide. Farming in England is no longer profitable, and it is hard to see how it is ever again to become so, with the United States competing, and every few years opening up to agriculture an acreage nearly as large as all the grain lands of the older country put together. Such an outlook cannot fail to depress the spirits of the smaller English farmers and turn their attention to thoughts of bettering their condition in the United States.

The political and social disorders of the Continent furnish another reason for anticipating a great immigration during the next ten years; indeed, we may see realized the late prophecy of John Bright, that when the twentieth century opens the United States will have a population of one hundred millions. There is plenty of room for all the new comers, and they are welcome. A very considerable share of them will doubtless fall to the share of New York.

Why Has She No Beaus? A fair friend in a distant State comes to THE SUN with a confession it must have been hard for her to make. While the other girls of her neighborhood, few of whom, she says, equal her in appearance or position, were all provided with a suitable escort to a recent public display, she was obliged to remain at home for lack of one; "and not only this

once," she adds, " but it is always the case." "Why have I no beaus?" is the question she asks THE SUN, "a query which natural son and the social circumstances under which she lives, in order to enable us to answer it intelligently. She asks us not to publish her letter entire, but we quote from it some sentences from which we have erased everything that will be likely to discover her identity:

"I am twenty-four years old; have a small, slight figure. very fair complexion, blue eyes, fine, light hair, straight nose, black eyelashes and eyebrows, small cars and mouth and feet and hands, excellent teeth; and I have the means and taste to dress well. I can play on the organ very well and can sing, too. I can ride and drive; can discuss all the standard novels. There is no kind of sewing r housework, even a washing for our family, but what I can do: I live in the country, in a quiet neighborhood, where we have no society, as there are no people hear a-worth cultivating; but I have been away from home a great deal, and have met many young gentionen whose attentions I should not have request. My family are not rich, but quite well to do and respectable; not a black eep among my brothers.

"It is true I have not a very amiable temper, but since I desire so much to have friends I keep it in subjection, and am setting milder all the time. I do not seem to have the power of fascination that the world accredits to most women, and no matter how much I desire t please I fair most grounineously. Perhaps I am not gay enough; but really I have no sympathy with the gaggling. superficial gay girls I see. I am often at a loss for con versation; but then I seem to succeed as well with this I don't task to as with those I that to by the hour-that is I don't succeed at all. Betoember it has a ways been so with me in my ybunger and prettiest days, though my glass and people tell me I am pretty suit."

It is a striking case, certainly, and is put very clearly and eleverly, the composition of her letter showing that our neglected correspondent has a good education, if she does lack the power of fascinating young fellows. We don't doubt for a moment that she is a very bright and capable girl; and as for her looks, does not her minute description of them justify her claims to beauty Who can find fault with the picture of herself she draws?

But there is trouble somewhere if she fails to please her acquaintances, and it is probably in her manner. She thinks too much about herself and her fancied superiority to other girls, who, if they don't know as much as she, perhaps, and lack her faultless beauty, behave more naturally with young men, and don't worry them with a display of their acquirements.

In fact, we fear she is a little too toploftical, and stiff, and forbidding in her manner: and forgetting to draw out other people tries to show herself off when she talks with them. Instead of talking easily about what her interlocutor seems to be interested in, she bores him with her improving conversation, not understanding the well-known fact that the best way of making people pleased with you is to so act that they shall be

pleased with themselves. A bright and pretty girl not pleasing to those who meet her! What lovelier sight can a man look upon than such a being! Surely if our fair friend, who has so many graces of person, and so many practical accomplishtered and mystified according to an old ments, falls to charm, it must be because she usage. And even then the inquirer gropes hides them under a very unfortunate demeanor. Let her be a simple, natural girl, studious of other people's happiness, and not trouble herself to think whether she is tingencies and all-so that the plain people | talking as finely as she should, or so proceeding as to fascinate those who observe her, and she will have friends enough. It

for patents, for pensions, for public lands, are really much her superiors, for she would then get a better gauge of her abilities. No beaus? Why, if she was as amiable as she is pretty and clever, she would be

Treasury is far from satisfactory, and if overrun with them, provided there were the Committee on Appropriations will apply | enough young men about, and the supply of attractive girls was at all limited.

Turning Out a Pastor.

The Rev. John Reed, a Presbyterian pastor in Hoboken, has been formally requested by the officers of his church to resign, and has replied that he will soon do so. often hear that a pastor, grown old in the service of a congregation, has been retired on a salary. Mr. REED is not worn out by age or work; nothing is said about a continuation of pay, and the plainly stated object is to get rid of him. Here and there a clergyman declines to preach what he no longer believes, and is compelled to transfer himself to a denomination whose doctrines he can conscientiously uphold. No fault is found with Mr. REED's Presbyterianism. We sometimes hear of a clergyman's being turned out of his pulpit in consequence of a discovery of his evil deeds, for the preaching and the practice of morality are not always intimately associated in the the metropolis is advancing toward the preacher. Mr. Reed's piety is not assailed, and there is no reason to suppose that it is not of a vital sort, leading him to live as circumspectly as he instructs others to do. Why, then, does this Presbyterian church ask Mr. REED to go? Because, as the report states it, he "lacks eloquence and magnetism, and in consequence the church does not prosper."

That is to say, notwithstanding the Rev. JOHN REED is orthodox and moral, he cannot preach attractively to the Hobeken Presbyterian congregation. He lacks what some people call the "gift of gab." He cannot present commonplace ideas in flowery language, as Bercher can, or he might throw his morality to the winds and still find a large congregation to preach to. He cannot combine physical and mental clownishness, as Talmage can, or he might eschew his orthodoxy and still crowd a big tabernacle. So his church "does not prosper," and he is requested to resign. There are many pleasant beer gardens in Hoboken, the Sunday Liquor law is not enforced there, and the Rev. Mr. REED is unable to utter Gospel truths so fascinatingly as to make his church a popular Sunday resort. So he must make room for somebody else to undertake the job.

The Rev. Mr. REED is probably chagrined by his failure. He should console himself with the fact that all popular preachers are not good preachers, or even good men. Would be, after all, be a BEECHER or a TAL-MAGE if he could?

There is no doubt that the Rev. Mr. REED. although he "lacks eloquence and magnetism," is able to state the Christian doctrines with intelligence, and to apply them to the practical concerns of life in a way understood by his hearers. What more ought to be required of him? Do those truths require embellishment to be generally attractive, and do they not touch the hearts of the people unless eloquently uttered? Do people go to church for diversion? Does a church's success depend upon the preacher rather than upon the religion he preaches

Justifiable Homicide.

A convict in the seclusion of a State prison is especially entitled to the protection of the law, and this protection is guaranteed to him by statute.

But the keeper is also protected by law; and he is authorized to use any degree of force requisite to the execution of the authority, the exercise of which the law imposes upon him as a duty.

In the State prison at Sing Sing on Saturday, Keeper John H. Good shot and instantly killed convict John Barrett. The convict held in his hand a heavy hammer which he was about to throw at the keeper's head. He had already cut and badly wounded another keeper. According to all pride prevents me from proposing to any- the testimony in the case great forbearance body else." And she goes on to give us a was shown by the keepers toward BARRETT, description of her charms of mind and per- although at the time, they were surrounded y two hundred other turbulent prisoners.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was ustifiable homicide. We think the killing of Barnett, under the circumstances, was not only justifiable, but commendable. Solety has a right to protect itself against such deprayed and dangerous men as he had proved himself to be, and whether hanging a person wholly in the power of the law be right or not, killing such a desperade while he is armed and threatening seems to be beyond doubt correct.

The Coney Island Conbin controversy, or he Jew and Gentile business, presents a subect for the pulpit to-day, and it is safe to say that it will not pass wholly unimproved. If preached about at all, it should be in the words of truth and soberness.

The twenty-two lodges of "British Bloods" who have recently crossed the line and encamped near Fort Belknap, Montana, are likely prove a godsend to the Indian agents and upernumerary Generals out there. Were it of for just such scareerow warriors as these, the absurdity and inutility of our costly frontier establishments would be apparent to the dullest apprehension. Hence the stated reappearance of these wandering and generally per-

Should Boyrox employ a tithe of that usiness genius which has made him the Ban-NUM OF BERNHARDT among swimmers, why ould be not drag Nan, the Newsboy, and his omrades-if not exactly at his chariot wheels, t least in the wake of his patent suit? True, the lads have publicly charged that their troubles began when Boyron got hold of them, and that he used them to keep his own nam and wares before the public; and Boyron has referted that he couldn't expect gratitude from a lot of whart rate." But why should not Paul, the Paddler, turn even this little quarrel advantage? By rigging the lads in his rul. er suits, and setting them to paddling about herivers, he could quadruple his advertision neilities. With Boyron, Nan, Keney, and Loro all affort, we might receive flaming de spatches from the four cardinal points at once ke those sent from the West in BOYTON's inst trip. Thus chagrin would be turned to tri umph, discord to harmony, and public criticism to enthusiasm.

Seven colleges, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Princeton, Dartmouth, Amherst, and Trinity played with each other, this season, a large numa base ball, and did not settle it after all. One f the college nines played thirteen games, another played twelve, and so on; and besides these they played a great number of other games for practice with clubs of different towns and ities. The number of miles travelled and days expended in this bootless quest for the championship will be seen to be enormous; and yet next year it is proposed to spend much more time and travel in order to at last achieve some recognized superiority. Why not substitute for this exacting rivairy, that uses up the helidays of weeks and menths together, the good old sport of cricket, which, exclusive of he tice, would require but one annual match between any two colleges? Besides, the colleges. ustend of being inferior, at best, to a dozen bail ciubs, League or International, might in time put themselves nearly in the front rank of American amateur cricketing. In Philadelphia, for the army, for the navy, for the Indians, | would do her good to go among people who | the great cricket centre, Haverford College and | Compressional District

the University of Pennsylvania are in the habit of contending at cricket as other colleges do at base ball; but their case is exceptional. A base ball match is no longer a rare treat, even when college nines contend; but college cricketing. after a few years of perfecting in which the preparatory schools, the feeders of the colleges, would learn to bear their part, might one day be a sight worth any one's seeing. The annual matches, especially those between the crack

American college elevens, might come to be as

notable popular events as are those between

Eton and Harrow, or Oxford and Cambridge, An esteemed Brooklyn reader calls our attention to the fact that the Start's boom is not confined to the Mohawk Valley. Many Brooklyn Republicans, he writes, share the opinion of the Mohawkers that the State Convention cannot do a wiser thing for the party than to nominate John H. Stanin for Governor; in the Twenty-first Ward n "Stanin Campaign Club" is already at work, and it is understood that similar clubs will be formed in other wards. "This may be somewhat of a new departure," says the Brooklyn Republican, "and t may be not altogether in harmony with what the so-called leaders of the party may have determined on; but it is in accordance with the early usages of the party, and is most essentially democratic."

We approve the course of these Brooklyn Republicans, and commend it to the imitation of voters elsewhere, Republicans and Democrats alike. If they have a preference in the matter of candidates, let them make it known by all cans-the more distinctly and effectively the better. It will be a good day for New York when the State Conventions of both parties shall mee to confirm the choice of the voters, and not to ratify the bargains of the politicians.

Mr. Starin's boats add much to the liveliness of our bay and rivers, his summer excursions r poor people show a kind heart, and his stables, race track, and deer park at Fultonville are the pride of the nonest Montgomery farmers, his neighbors. It does not follow, however, that Mr. Starts will be nominated for Governor this year.

The Washington correspondent of the St Louis Republican says, in regard to the appointment of Gen. BEN HARMSON on the Mississippi River Commission, that HAYES and SHERMAN "are both anxious, for political reasons, that Gen. BEN Hauntson shall necept, SHERMAN having a mutual interest with Hamison in the Presidential race. It is not expected he is to do any work on the Commission, but he will be a political figurenend and legal advisor, the duties of the latter position being hardly worth the salary of \$3,000 a year "

The Republican, commenting upon the stateient, says: "The country hoped, and had a right to expect, that in selecting the members of the Commission political considerations would have no influence whatever. The people do not care whether the persons chosen for this responsible duty are Republicaus or Democrats; only that they shall be thoroughly competent, by experience or professional education."

John Sherman also wants workers, but the work expected from them is not the kind of

work that the St. Louis Republican means. The summary measures taken by the British House of Commons against the lobbyists, GRISSELL and WARD, shows the state of feeling among Englishmen in regard to a prac-tice which has become only too common in this ountry. Grissella a civil engineer, and Ward, a solicitor, were ordered to be arrested under the Speaker's warrant for having offered for payment to control the decision of the Private Rail Committee relative to a bridge scross the Thames, Under the wagrant Wand was promptly arrested, but when the officers came

blook for Ghissell, they found that worthy missing. He had flod to France. The Warps and Grissells should not be onfounded with the large and wealthy class of parliamentary lawyers whose avowed calling it is to secure legislation by fair and legiti-mate means. It is against the corrupt class of lobbylsts, open purchasers of votes and of legislation, that the action of the House of Commons is levelled. If there were more avowedly honest parliamentary lawyers at Albany and Washington, there would be fewer lobbyists of the other stamp.

Hop Lug is a Chinese laundryman in Charlestown, Mass. Two drunken milkmen entered his shop and began an altereation about a wash bill. Hop Lun, the telegraph tell us, became infuriated," and, seizing an axe, assmilted the milkmen, his three Chinese assistants joining in the fray. When his fury had subsided Hor Lun found himself locked up in default of \$2,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault. One of the milkmen is said to be fatally wounded and another badly out up, showing that Hor Leg, in the intervals of wash ing and ironing, had studied with some attention the methods of his white neighbors.

Peddlers, Beggars, and Canvassers Not Al-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Out of work and forced to do something for a living, I trading and at canvassing. In many business places I was con-ronted by a small sear. "Podulers and tergars," or "Pedulers, begants, and canvassers not allowed," and in places where day watchmen are kept, part of their duty s to warn these men off Now, I would like Tax SES to tell me the difference be

tween the humble vender of matches, brooms, &c., and he who calls on you, for instance, with a sample of paper who can set on, or instance, with a sample of paper sell you. The latter may be better dressed, an em-nee, or, perhaps, member of a firm, as is often the se, but I tail to see that he is anything more or less i pedilori ik up licenilway and you see bere a man with a of cloth under his arm hawking it about from to place to the a purchaser. There, an there win a or share, there, another with a bundle of ships, another with a purchase of hardware force an position on margine. See the host termed at travelers. Are they not peddlers in the stocamer of the world. It shows that the great volume of husbest in this canality, and expectants this city, is done ould our Astors, Vanderbills, Showarts, Chaconverge that a proster this problitation of put If the boost arroduce a rice for this possibilation of pul-lety and conveners that they as distincted. Nothing here outstands a parties as each the provided by point created. Not the behinder of rankeners is bounded to be incomes in family. Besides in these cases and of the a behinder of hinders in the constraint where to ad-tivate his strong and there as the wind will consider the exception of the strong provided by the constraint where the exception of the arrow of the constraint will consider a state of the arrow of the constraint where the con-siders call in a record of the constraint where the exception of the arrow of the constraint where the con-taints are the constraints of the warm believed as inclined between the country the warm believed the and contained between the country to the warm of the containing and the constraints of the warm of the con-taint reliable interestibilities concerns grant of sixth relation interesting the reason that lawy are very constitute to anything bordering on sould.

Sherman on State Rights.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SEC: In his after speech, to Six runnin made the assertion that " the offrine of state right, was the bullwark of sixvery " to

Pacis About Vienna.

WASHINGTON, July 26.-Mr. Delaplaine, Secwww.autziris "it is said that one sereall produced ex-Translat. The masteral security contain 14 felt n

Gold Medal.

Congressman S. S. Cox, who is now absent in ie White Mountains, informs us that he has a letter out Mr. Kimball of the the surving service announcing that the gold medal for saving human his has beeawarded to abexauter tabre, one of his constituents, by Later has saved a score of lives—and many of them at the imminent bazard of his own. On Mr. Cox's return the medal will be presented to Mr. Labre the third gold mental of the first class won by the Sixth WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Of three African campaigns which will be remembered geographically by the names of Magdala, Coomassie, and Isandula, the last is now being brought to a conclusion. If recent reports from the Cape are trustworthy. Sir Garnet Wolseley will shortly dictate the terms upon which the fat King's submission will be accepted, or will drive him further toward the north, and establish a new Zulu kingdom between what will remain of Cetywayo's domain and the annexed Transvaal. The latter expedient would be much more English-like. The setting up of Cetywayo's submissive brother as King, practically deposing the former, and stimulating in the latter guileless African a wholesome and Christian regard for family ties by putting in his hand the gittering bludgeon of his brother's into authority, promising him the support of British arms and influence until he should have built up a devoted people about him, and thereby interposing a strong and loyal barrier of Zuludom between the Boers and the implacable and intractable Cetywayo-such a course would be eminently in keeping with the general tone and character of England's Indian policy. It is a sort of policy that recommends itself for African application on the ground that it is economical, and anything even faintly suggestive of economy will, just at present, e carerly welcomed by the British taxpayer, who looks vainly to Africa and Afghanistan for solid commercial results.

The African campaign was inhuman, unreasonable, and useless in its very inception. In ending it the object attained is the confirmation by force of the original mistake of annexation. For the most part it was a war in behalf of the thick-headed Dutch Puritans of the Transvaal who showed their appreciation of it by very nearly joining the Zulus. Now that it is being brought to a conclusion, it promises to result in a colonial protectorate of the usual expensive and wholly unprofitable sort.

The Aighan campaign having ended som time since, and Yakub Khan having settled down to business, drawn the first installment of his salary, reorganized his harem, gotten a new cook, and otherwise prepared to face the great problem of what on earth to do with himself, English people have been bestowing some unomfortable scrutiny upon Lord Benconsfield's scientific frontier." From this thoughtful expression of the Premier's, the average Englishman got a hazy notion that a sort of Gibraltar was to be creeted between Russia and so much of southern Asia as England regards as her property. The matter was discussed in a way that gave real concern to the mass of the English people that continues to regard India as a sort of inexhaustible gold mine from which British pockets are to be filled forever. It is now noted with a great deal of pain that the 'scientific frontier" that has accrued from the negotiations closed with the new Ameer is in reality likely to prove a source of actual convenience to Russia at any time that power may put into execution its designs upon India. The responsibility of maintaining the agreement with Yakub Khan, which singularly enough now

begins to look like a personal and not a national

contract, the possibility, by no means remote, of

being called upon to occupy all of Afghanistan and defend Cabul, the spectacle of Russia's singular military movements in her southern territory-these are things which are giving thoughful observers in England no little anxiety. The death of Lady Waldegrave has already been announced. There was sincere grief in London, and, indeed, throughout the United Kingdom, over the event. In a social and politcal aspect combined, she was the most influential woman of her time, and it is generally conceded that in her death the Liberal party sus-

tains a great and irreparable loss. She was one of the most amiable of women, and she used her high social position and influence for the best of purposes. Her drawing rooms were the most brilliant in London, and would have been wor by of the more romantic descriptions of the Euglish social pinnacle that Charles Lever would have revelled in and Mr. Disraeli have deeply condescended to. Many queer people found their way into them, but on the whole her gatherings were as harmonious as they were the most sought after in all London. Many an invitation to Strawberry Hill has made he recipient feel that something had been gained in life, and many another has marked the turning point into the avenue that leads to

success. Truth says: The disappearance of Lady Waldegrave from the scene es." Few recomes can stand the thousands of pounds are experied in floral decerations, the presentent ball scoper, and the costly presents that are dis-nted during the option.

Mile, Sarah Bernhardt continues to be a fertile topic of discussion in Paris, London, and everywhere else. She is experiencing a very decided reaction, socially and otherwise, in London, not remotely resembling that which once befel a fair English actress in New York. white in Paris her old friends of the press frown at her and call her S B, which initializing of her is indicative of a degree of resentment that is nothing short of fatal. Figuro is cruel; the others are unkind. The possibility of a compromise on the basis of the granting of an extended leave of absence from the company of the Theatre Francais does not appear to have occurred to any of them, although Figure suggested that the lady was quite as likely as not to enforce her resignation and continue its penalties by stepping on a Cunard paque-bot and flying to the pecuniary embraces

f an American manager. Now, however, it appears that Mile, Sarah is to remain a member of the company, which is in every way a much better arrangement, and that she is to go America in 1880. It is anounced that a Mr. Jarrett, "le nommé Harry Jarrett," is to exploit her in the United States and pay her for that inestimable privilege a most faculous sum, a sum so large that it will necessarily form an important feature of the

Like Mile, Bernhardt, M. Victor Hugo has gone up in the captive balloon. He selected a very wet day for the experiment, and was accompanied by twenty-five of his more intimate adorers. The event is alluded to by the Paris press in a somewhat mixed spirit. The Rappel for instance, says that "yesterday the captive balloon made an ascension of which it is not a little proud;" wherent Figure scoffs insolently, and says the balloon in fact is so "swelled up with pride that it is impossible to speak to it. The ascension was extremely uncomfortable, and the whole "pleiade" was very glad to set foot again in the court of the Tutleries.

The last words of M. Thiers have become history, and somebody recounts in Figure how they were authenticated. The great statesman it seems, was eating a dish of beans, a vegetable to which he was partial, when he paused and said simply: "These beans are too much done," and fell over from a stroke of paralysis, dying without again regaining consciousness. Some modern philosophers, having their summer quarters at the hotel where this melancholy event occurred, were discussing it at table the other day, and dwelling on the caprice of destray which ordained that such should be the last words of so great a man. The maitre de Photel lent an attentive ear to the conversation. Permit me," he interrupted, "to rectify an error. That was not what M. Thiers said before "What, then, did he say?" said the maître de l'hôtel, in a voice that betrayed emotion, "what M. Thiers said was, These beans are excellent."

The agitation of the matter of flogging in the English army will probably result in the abandonment of the practice. Truth says: A condition of the priorities. Truth says:

A condition of discussion has taken place lately in the Horse of commons as to the first of twenty five basines with a "cert" or a man's back. The opinions expressed have been theoretical, so this practical experience taken from "the Automography of a Workingman. by Sometical, is not without migrest. When in the Seats direction, is not without migrest. When in the Seats direction for radius school. The fartise toos the eat as ordered, it indo see him, but I self an astomoting sensation under my needs, which we not how is no male in.

It is no wonder that the police report 500 mad dogs in a season in Paris. Everybody seems to keep a dog, and on Sundays and other holidays the parks are full of them. They have given rise to a new Parisian industry. Old women and young girls appear on the banks of the Seine and the Marne with bask-ts full of little pieces of wood which they supply to persons who need such objects to throw into the water to be brought out by their "retrievers or éspagneuls." It is a form of industrious mendicancy that is said to be profitable.

The Pesther Lloyd tells pleasantly of a duel. Two young gentlemen were talking of cavare, when there arose between them a dispute as to its origin. One asserted that it was found in the interior of a fish, while the other affirmed that it grew upon a tree. A recourse to arms was unavoidable, and after a pass or two the advocate of the botanical theory received a wound which took off his right ear. Even while the blow was being delivered and before the injury was done he cried out: "Hold on! I am mistaken! I do not mean caviare but capers!"

And he cut some.

Russian News from Russian Papers. At the trial of the Nihilists, on the 2d of June n the Kieff military court, in which three of the crim inals were condemned to neath, it was ascertained that all the gendarmes, officers as well as men, were coats of mail on the day of the arrest of these Nihilisis. It was man on the day of the arrest of these Shilless. It we owing to this precaution that only one of the zendarme the one who happened to be shount the head, work life. The others who had been fired at suffered mersic which contains the coats of mail on several of the go darmos were bound to be indented by the bullets. On Killess, six were wounded. Two of them, the bred eristichevich, and from their wounts in a tewakeys. To others received, and among the latter were grandian and Autonoff, who survived only to be busined.

Agarden at Riga, Russia, was lighted with Yablachkoff's electric candles. A crowd of people gathered around the principal apparatus, anxious to see its operation. As the wires conducting the electricity were sately isolated by the rubber tubes, there was no danger of any accident But a German named Kirchner, either through ignorance of for mischief, burched an uncovered were at the point of its connection with the appairing. The artist in the garden was instantly extinguished, and so was Kirchner side.

According to a letter from one of the duliest and most obscure towns of the Russian empire, the political rigors and the hard times are keenly feit even there. The most wretched denizens of the place are encouraged to become spies of the Government, and the slightest hint of suspicion against any person brings endless trouble to the suspected. The space extra trong trong the small modernice people under threat of democration. See a nuarchy is established under multary law.

The Nibilist Aronson, a Hebrew Russian who was tried in Berlin and sentenced to four months' imprisonment has been setfree in a poculiar way. The Berliner Touber says that as soon as the term of imprisonment expired Aronson, already consumptive, was conveyed by the Arouson, arready consumptive, was conveyed by the Prussian police to the Russian frontier and dolivered to the Russian generatives. It is reported that the Prussian Government with in the same way set free the other than Minibias, comrades of Aromon, who were tried and constituted for the same off-neo-that is, for attempting to work on Prussian soil for Russian Minibian.

The course of medical education in Russia has no proved to be advantageous to the health of the formal sindents. In the first class of graduates at the St. Peter. burg Medical College for Women there were cighty-six burg accions College for Women there were algaly six students; of these firty-six passed brough the final ex-amination, eight-en left the college before the examina-tion on account of it health, and twelve dear during the five years course. Two of them perject and switningder. The pergentage of sixkness and death among the termina-medical statements in St. Petersking is in arry five times as large as that among the male students.

According to a despatch to the Paris Globs from Odessa Russia, the transport which recently left Odessa for the island of Saghalien with 500 convicts and exiles lest du ing the voyage 20) of the passengers from disease, in consequence of overcrowding, 150 others were landed in a dying condition, and many more were suffering under various fatai manadies. It seems that this new way of transportation may be properly called a new way of ex-termination.

The Short Young Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I was borr of diminutive parents. My father's greatest weight was 115 pounds, and my mother's 102 pounds. Neither was over five feet three inches in beight. Of four brother ne is more than five feet five inches tall, whereas a only a quarter inch short of six feet, and my weigh ITS pounds. At the age of 15 I was considered small I my very large and was universally and society. I entered the arm the year I was only and society. I entered the arm the year I was 15 and remained for term and a to year. I then went out into Nevada, Utalia and a california, and lived on the recult of the find. I did a tunn work from the age of 15, and continued growing until Pears of age. Diminutive Person" will grow for ten years ye

To row Entrop of The Sun-Co. The request of the short

of the stammerer's tertions, who is semetimes untable to after a word, if his life were the forfeit. Let him be con-tent. God made him as he is.

ONE Worse Africated.

Port Jervis and Middletown Police Records, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size The editorial prominence which you gave in Tue Sex of the 13th inst to an article from the Middletown Arges reflecting on Port Jervis prompts me to ask that you allow me Fourth was comparatively few. This is the testimony of the most reputable citizens of this place. One gentleman

rms me that he saw but eight unquestionably drunken ie, and five of them he knows to be residents of Mai

"stale lager and had whiskey" running in the • Of these table were for drouteriness, three bettareous, two for majorious missible, two for assistant fatters, one left majorious missible, two for assistant matters, one but and point on Sunday, and one for Federack divising a were fined three gave hard, as were discharged, one was sent to just. The three and penaltic mind the 20."
• On the bear at the policy record in Port Jervis for some line. the same time.

When inside at the police record in Port Jervis for

When inside of arrests in June, 8. 40 these one was for drundermost, one for account and two police record in Port Jervis for the same time.

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The derivation of the account the same time for a same time for a same time. The same time for a same time

No Faith in Quarantine, From the Memphis Appoint

SUNBEAMS.

-Bishop Odenheimer of New Jersey in

growing so weak that his death is daily expected.

-Morality prevails to such an extent in Cape Palmas, Liberia, that protone swearers are fined one dollar an earth. The enforcement of such a regula-tion in this country would some pay the national deal. -The Rev. Dr. Planchett of Warren prings, N. C., courted Kate Aringston. Kate loved tim, at her tather forbade her having anything to do with him, So, when the old gentleman was not looking they ray away and were married. Mr. Arington retused to gran his daughter's request for forgiveness.

-The Young Men's Christian Association of Dublin, freland, has an elegant building, which cost \$70,000, and is nearly paid for Many of the associations in this country which have costly houses wish that they ould say the same, especially when mortgage enditors all on empty treasuries for overflue interest, and the rap of the hammer of the Sheriff's auctioneer is tainly heard

-Bishop John J. Moore has gone to England on a mission for money in behalf of the negross of the South. He wants to ruse funds to educate and elevate the colored race to a greater extent than has been Jone by any Freedom n's Boards or other agencies already existing. His plan is to go among the men who were ig olden times prominent in the abolition movement. The Hishop carries letters from distinguished clergymen and thinnthropists of this country, and hopes to make a successful strike for funds.

-There is little doubt that Dr. Harris. Rishop vict of Michigan, will receive the approval of sufficient number of discusses to make his consecration ertainty. But this would not be the case if of the Standing Committee of the Discrete of Virginia were generally prevalent. This Standing Committee taker ground that there was no vacancy in the Diocese of Michigan, It believes that a Bishop cannot be deposed and that consequently he is still Bishop. Therefore Bretuses to take action regarding Dr. Harris.

-Evangelist Hammond has recently been holding protracted meetings in Canada. At Chatama at thousand persons came to the railway station during a severe storm, to hid him good-by. At Guelph 804 signed a pledge to serve the Lord. His estimated conversions figure up about 4,000 men, women, and children. Rrother Hammond now goes to his vine-covered home at Vernon, Conn., to rest for the summer. Unlike many other evangelists he is amply supplied with this world goods. He is about fifty years old, and is round, hearty,

-A thousand Mennonites three years ago went from Russia to Brazil, in order to escape serving in the army, which was contrary to their convictions of tury. They found that they had Jumped from the frying can into the fire, for it was impossible, for them to make a decent fiving in Krazii. Having made as persisten trial as they could, which resulted in the spending of the money they took with them, they have new gone best again, but in a worldly impoverished condition. Asvet they are encounted on the border, and cannot enter fia-sia without official permission.

-The spiritualists who are holding a componenting at Neshaming Grove, near Philadelphia, procunts their object in holding it to be to enjoy name, to hear supernal truth, to eradicate error, to elevan mankind, and to hasten the wheels of progress No withstanding all this, it is officially announced may "perfect order prevails at the componenting at Neshs ning Grove." The principal objectionable features that far have been the great long-windedness of some of the speakers, and the fact that some of the most long-winded had very little to say. Nevertheless the heavesare a lone-suffering party, and the grove is pleasant except turing the prevalence of a northeasterly storm.

-Grace Church is one of the most stately tructures in Wilmington, Del. When the Methodists militi they thought they would be able to pay the saxy housand dollar mortgage they left upon it. But the carrying of this debt has now become so operous that the concern has been compelled to nant in its ecclesia that hooms and cone slown to the grade of the churches which tre ministered to by bachelors or widowers on thousand dollar salaries. Some of the most eminent preachers is the Methodist church have served this church, including the late Aired Cockman. To come down to the those sand dollar salary is a great doscent for such a church vet it is better to pay this sum fully in each than to es game a minister on a large salary and let it fall in arrears

-Pastor Sabine of the Reformed Episcopa harch in Madison avenue expressly says that his church that not receive any pecuniary aid from Mr. Thomas H. Powers, who aided so many of the Reforms Expressional churches in erecting their houses of worship He moreover declares that the denomination is notens pled by the complications of some of the churches wing. Mr. Pawers's estate. The valuation of church properly among the Beformed Euroopalians is about \$1,00,00, over and above all incumbrances. The whole amonafaindebtedness to the Powers estate is \$10,000. Alara part of this is owing by the weaker churches, who will probably not be able to pay up. The denomination has wise relaxed its efforts, or altered its purposes as regards maintaining the position originally taken by Enhip Cummins and those who seconded with him from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

-They must have a sorrowfully dull set of preachers in Richmond if the hints thrown out by the Section Astronate of that city are any indication. The are to the effect that no apology is needed for saying that the sermons are dull. The introduction is as a tale that is told, very quieting to the nerves. The divisions are the couriers of Morphous. A gentle trickle of talk, as the time of popules, concludes the discourse. This however, has no reference to that enument preacher, the Repeculiar system of astronomy or anything else, always keeps his vast congregation in a state of wide awake a tention. Many of the white preachers might take is sons of Brother Jasper in style, although in their scholatship some of them pright come out ahead of him. What ever he lacks in book learning he makes up in positive

-The Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn has for some years been a prominent Presbyterian pastor in Besto, where he has built up a large and prosperous church of that pentleman. It was founded as a mission some what over twenty years ago, in a section of Philadelphia which was chiefly the resort of ruffians. Its Sonday membership temz about 2,000. The church and the 800 replace with every modern accessory to worship. The neighborhood around "Bethany" is now built up with neat houses, the homes of thrifty people.

-The most stylish thing in ecclesiastical niment is the reting of the sextens and assistant sextes r Trinity Church. During the service these gentlems: now habited in light and loosely flowing roles of in balest material. To the unsophisticated straight by appear like clergymen, but on examination the #F perions of budge of coursells mallinery notices that the out of the role is quite different from that of the most extens black rown worm by the sterrymon. The sexts mal role can be thrown off in a moment in case a faith for lady or an incruty boy should have to be lifted out of church. While out is wearier it is no map famous like a tone, as it is some the life school of teaching to be

Fort Jerysh and a pointain of promains in their constraints. There is the provening of the promise that pointain of promains in the provening in the provening

. The Sunday school losson for today. Tremposition that a time, is permitted to be spilling and apprentable discount, and the two